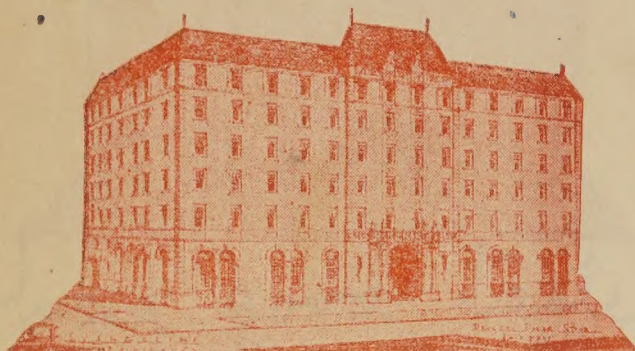


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GEORGE R. TAGGART
MANAGEMENT

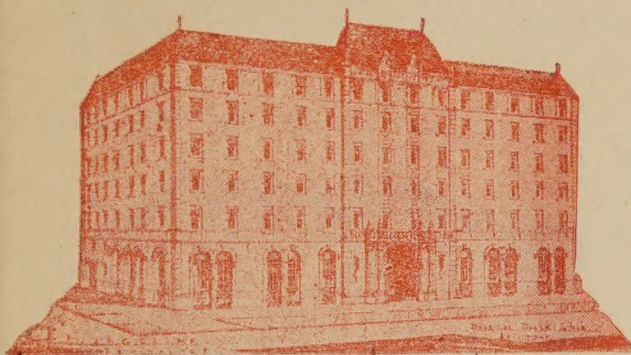


CLARIDGE HOTEL

A Comfortable Home for Men and Women

FIFTEENTH AND GROVE STREETS
OAKLAND, CALIF.

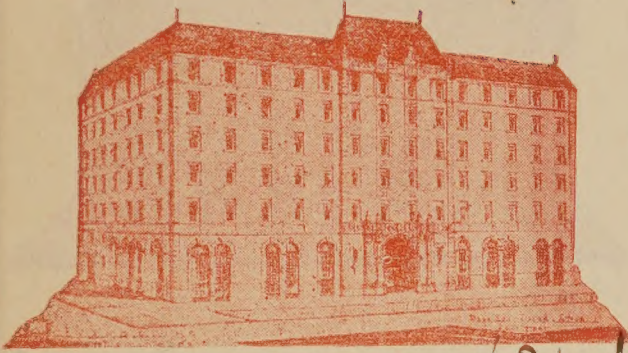
In my last ⁽¹⁾ report I told of two Italian girls who were refused work in a factory solely on account of nationality. I interviewed an owner of a large garment factory and asked him to tell me if he employed Italians and how they compared with other nationalities. He said he employed them because they saved well,

**CLARIDGE HOTEL***A Comfortable Home for Men and Women*FIFTEENTH AND GROVE STREETS
OAKLAND, CALIF.

(2.)

had good taste in color & design and took a personal guide in their work. They were loyal during a strike and refused to go out where the other operators did. I asked if it was because they were satisfied with lower wages. He said that was not so as they quickly learned ~~learned~~ wage scales but were more responsive to kindness & fair treatment than others. He was partial to them as employees.

said particularly in some things.

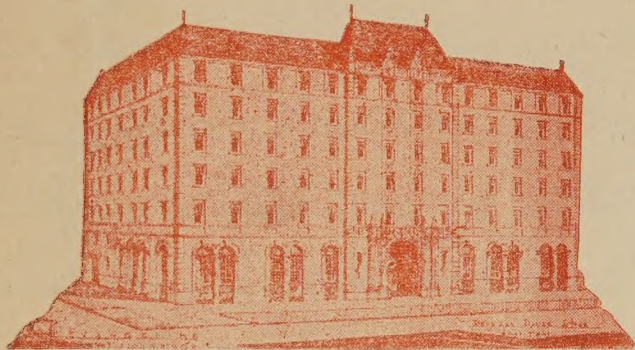


CLARIDGE HOTEL

A Comfortable Home for Men and Women

FIFTEENTH AND GROVE STREETS
OAKLAND, CALIF.

(3) former
I interviewed a Superintendent
of a mine. He said they
were good workmen, gave very
little trouble especially the
Northern Italians. Very clannish
but minded their own business
and when they were physically
able to do the work could
see no reason for showing
any discrimination.
In speaking with the man
who hires the men for the
largest oil Co in the State he
said practically the same thing.



CLARIDGE HOTEL

A Comfortable Home for Men and Women

FIFTEENTH AND GROVE STREETS
OAKLAND, CALIF.

41

Another man in a small
shop who employs two fitters
of garments takes Italians in
preference to any others.

This proves nothing as to
whether they are desirable
employers or not but at least
all employers haven't the
prejudice of the Corset Co.

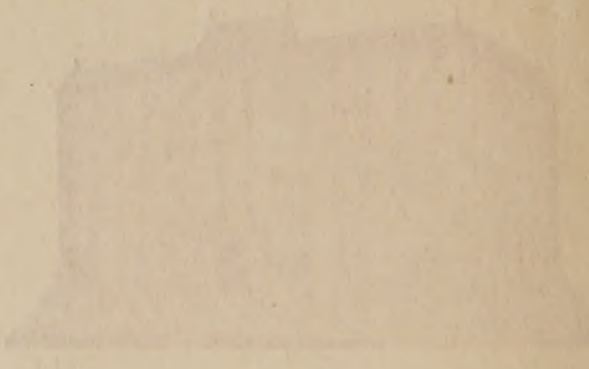
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
ESTABLISHED 1880

CLARIDGE HOTEL

A Complete Family Restaurant

TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS

CONVENIENT, CASUAL



...in a large
...and who have
...in the
...to our
...in
...the
...at
...the
...the
...the

France

119

(121)

The station is from the mountain district
a few miles from the city of Florence.
The mountain mountains to the north-west.
The soil is not so good as the plain.
The people are small, poor and they had
a pretty hard time making both ends meet,
so he concluded he would come to America
and make a study of money and return to the
old country, and take care of his parents
and sisters.

He has been in this country six years; has not
been very successful, but is still very hopeful.
That he will succeed; and when that time
arrives, he intends to send for his sisters only,
as he claims his parents have refused to emigrate.
Their home in the mountains, consisting of the same
of what he calls bush land.

They raise beans and wheat, and vegetables
for home use, and the little farm is surrounded
by chestnut trees, of which they always get a
good crop.

They also have a few goats which keep them supplied
with milk, and the cheese is made in cheese.
They would like to go out to farmers a little better off.

2
themselves, and thereby make enough to keep
themselves in clothes, & their wants were very simple
it did not cost them much to live.

The house was a little one story stone house
of four rooms and left he himself slept in the
left with stone for his bed.

The ^{food} consisted mainly of macaroni vegetables, sometimes
a little meat, cheese, dry bread and always
wine, as it is cheap.

No pleasure to speak of, mainly hard work,
and to church on Sunday. The same thing year
in and year out.

He never worried about politics, and knew
practically nothing of the condition of his country.
Very poorly educated, but is trying to make up
for lost time by going to night school.

Also worked in the stone quarries. But it was
too hard and made a man old before his time.
Does not know anything that would improve
conditions in this country. Stick to Roosevelt
and everything will come out all right.

Has no intention of ever going back to Italy.
Has only one ambition, and that is to bring
his picture, he has three all considerably famous.

1
Then himself, to this country, see that I
marry well, and then get married myself.
So I suppose, according to him, the whole
country and America, he said there is
none, only America.
This was rather hard to understand
as he mixed Italian with his English, and
I had quite a time in separating the two.

P.S. The furniture of his old home consisted
of two beds his father made, a few chairs,
and an old American stove his father bought in
Florence at a second hand shop.
No plumbing at all, and their bathing was
confined to the wash tub.

— Grey

Page 1

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Road by
Larkin Shipyard
1030 Dubuque St.

Dominic Ramazzotti
1909 Mason St
San Francisco, Calif.

When Dominic Ramazzotti landed in San Francisco in the fall of 1898, he found the Bay region so well to his liking, and so near like his native Naples, Italy, that he felt like he had landed back home again. Sausalito in Marin county was a thriving little village & there was a fair-sized Italian colony there, everyone was prosperous, work was plentiful and wages high compared with his native land.

He had left a wife and three children at home when he sailed, so soon found work and settled in Sausalito. At that time people had just begun to build nice homes in that city and surrounding towns and he found his trade - that of fertilizing and beautifying yards - highly profitable. Soon he had earned enough money to send for his family. They arrived in the fall of 1905. A few months later, in 1906, came the earthquake and fire in San Francisco. He
(See Page 2)

aided in relief work and afterwards
in gardening in San Francisco and his
business there. x

His family grew to seven, five boys and
two girls, all married and scattered to
various places in California, and one son
located in Kansas City where he now lived
ten years ago. His wife died eleven years ago.

Ramazzotti is still doing odd jobs in
gardening and at nights teaching music to
children of other Italians. But he complains
the last few years he has lost considerable
of his small earnings because not many
of his clients can pay. His savings are
swindling. He looks into the future with little
hope. He doesn't think the new deal will help
him much because he is getting too old. x

(The End)

Aug-14-1934

Italian Age 60 Born old country
 Widower
 Occupation Grocer
 Schooling apparently limited

Remarks:

This man has a little grocery in a district that's anything but prosperous. Business is very bad & hardly gets by. He is rather abrupt & like many others is shy on giving information & his body cleanliness could be much improved. Says along estuary several people are getting by by collecting drift wood & peddling it. Will take in this district at a later date.

Would classify "of Lower Order"

Frank Halsted

8/10/34 #28

French Age 45
Married
Occupation Wood Worker

Remarks

This man is a wood worker,
out of work & gone to the mines
looking for something to do. Left
his family in East Oakland.
Is a good mechanic but can't
find work.

Would classify "Probably Average"

7/16/34

Interviewed a native of Portugal in regards to his former home conditions and manner of living. From what I could ascertain, he stated that the conditions in his former home, that he was only able to make a bare existence, and that there was no future for him there; that the conditions at their best, was not to be compared to the conditions at their worst, or words to that effect.

An Italian, a man of quite a large family, practically quoted almost the same as the above, that the conditions in this country were so much better than in the old country, that there was no comparison that he could look forward to the time when his children would be real Americans and free, instead of being practically beasts of the field.

J. A. [Signature]
Gunn

Autobiography of Victor and his wife 17
 both natives of a small provincial
 town near the city of Genoa in that
 province.

My early childhood was much
 as other children's, play school and
 work. My games were marbles,
 kites, hoops etc. In school I was
 forced to learn from Italian and
 Latin. This was almost
 like learning a new language as
 my native Genovese dialect
 differed considerably from the
 pure Italian. I was then given a
 course in arithmetic & geography.

I stopped going to school at
 14 and worked at home helping
 my mother in our small family.
 After two years of this I became
 very restless, wanted to earn money
 so was given a job with my father
 who worked in a nearby quarry.

I was a large strong boy and was
 proud to be able to work beside
 men and fully do my part.

At 18 I was taken into the army
 and placed in the Alpine corps.
 I served for 3 years often making
 practice marches thru the

mountains up to the Swiss Austrian
border. We suffered some inconvenience
the normal hardships and I am
sure that my army experience
was of permanent benefit to me.

After my time in the army
was up I had a desire to travel, to
see the world. It seemed to go to
America. With what I had saved
of my earnings in the quarry and
what my mother could let me have
from her small savings I was
able to pay my way to New York and
have a little left to live on till
I could earn again.

The trip from Italy to America
is something I can never forget.
So strange, new. At the dock the
ship needed rigging but away from
land nothing but water. In
every direction I regretted that I
had trusted myself to a thing so
small and seemingly unsafe. But
we came to New York and
after a considerable wait on this
island, where my army discipline

helped me. I was ^{III} with many others
taken to a railroad station and
put on a train to Chicago where
we wished to go. I stayed there
only 6 months then came to San
Francisco where townspeople of mine
had preceded me several years before.

These friends got me a job as
window washer. I joined the union
and soon was making good money.

When I had accumulated a good
sum I went back to Italy to see
my parents and friends and perhaps
to show off what a clever fellow I was.

I was looked upon as a well-to-do
man and my American clothes
and American money and also my
command of the American language
won me great respect and I married
the prettiest girl in my hometown
and got my wife back to San Francisco
with me.

We are happy in spite of the many
troubles we have had and I am very
thankful that my daughter can be
set up as a real American.

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C. Woodbury

Interview #10

Ferdinando Zunino. Born in Cuno, Italy.

Cuno is in a mountainous section of Italy. There were four in the family.

Early in life young Cuno had the desire either to be a lawyer or a singer. The nearest he came to it, however, was singing, and then only in a minor manner. He used to go to Vecelli and sing. Vecelli is in Novara where the largest accordion plant in Italy has been built. In fact, Vecelli is almost the home of the accordion or harmonica as it is known in Italian. Because of poverty, young Zunino was never able to realize his ambition. He went into basket weaving. In this he was most efficient, so much so that indirectly it led to his coming to America, though here he went into bricklaying, being more money for him.

There are two in the family, a boy and girl. What Zunino lost himself, however, he is making up to his son. The son is considered one of the best accordion players on this side of the bay.

Zunino lives on College Avenue in Oakland near the intersection of Broadway and College.

This man came over about 36 years ago, his parents were very poor, & were not able to send him to school.

They were good parents but money was scarce, their home such as it was, consisted of four rooms in a very poor part of Italy.

They were all devout Catholics & he went regularly to church on Sundays. - when he was ten years old, the good old friends got odd jobs for him to do so he would not be a burden on his parents, for, as he laughingly said, with six younger brothers & sisters, it was as much as they could do, to find enough spaghetti to go round.

He worked his way out on a small

trading vessel to San Francisco some
years later, & while knocking about
that city, he met some of his country-men
working on the Rail Road tracks, where
he also got a job, & stayed on it
for some years & made

During that time he saved a small
amount of money & having met & courted
an Italian girl, he married her, &
came to Oakland & started in a small
grocery business of his own.

Five children were born to them,
two died, the other three received
very good educations, their only
son married an Italian girl, & went
into business, taking a small meat
market on Grant Avenue San Francisco.

The girls married also, one to an
Italian, the other to an Irish man
both are living in Oakland, & have
children of their own.

Angela Paragga - Boston - Aug 23 -

Tom has seen the usual order reversed. His mother and father came to America first in the year 1840. He was left in Naples, being 12 years old at the time, with some idea on the minds of his parents that he be educated for the law. But two years later his parents sent for him and at the age of fourteen he travelled alone all the way from Naples to New-England.

His impression was that he was to receive no schooling or education other than a few months night school education he received no further education than what he could pick up. At that he is very well educated - being a great reader. He speaks very good English and says a great deal of a high order. In the matter of education he thinks better

He condemns the attitude of Americans to
treat every European as a sort of person
absolutely without brains. He points out
that the few friends who were considered
at some of the great Universities in Europe
lost because of their poor English they
are often sneered at by Americans while
themselves may be far below them in
integrity.

For two years, 1913 to 1915, he helped
his father in a brick store in Boston.
At 1915 both his father and mother
died leaving him alone. He owned the
brick store and had some money. He
knew the value of an estate he sold the
store and spent an hour and half day
at the world fair. He made
money at the fair but he did not like
the work and was thinking of making
college if he could pass the entrance
and study for the law. But the war

to have time to himself

I am writing to say that he is doing
the best that he can and is not
getting any more in the way of
helping in the world - but perhaps not that
he is only 35 and maybe tomorrow
he will begin to climb up the
ladder again and that looks well.
The society he is a part of is not
not qualified for what they are
he speaks in the opinion that he
is a very capable man. It seems to
be looking upon the situation of the
world - a challenge to the people to get the
best - which he hopes to get in the
world.

The subject of the book is a valuable one
in a typical sense as a man of the
world with a strong, manly and ready
Tongue. Perhaps a few more - he is a
good example of the self - that makes

him too satisfied with the present
condition to make a very great effort
to change it. "What can I do?" he
has frequently been asked. When
asked what he thought the state
was one of the best looking countries
in the depression. He laughed and said
if other people were selfish like
he would have to be selfish to
keep himself from going.

Spanish 2185
(1)

~~Saga~~ was born in Balagosa Spain. his parents were peasants.

He had three sisters ~~and~~ two brothers. His economic conditions were good, for his father had an orchard of oranges. His father was able to send him to school.

Saga's parents weren't religious, so Saga didn't believe in religious either. When he was eighteen years of age, he finished High School in the year of 1947. He then went to work in his father's orchard.

(2.)

His father sent him to Barcelona with a carload of oranges. ~~he~~ collected the money for the oranges ~~and~~ decided to keep it but sent the truck back to his father.

A few months later he was ~~broke~~, and decided to find work. He often ~~not~~ wanted to go back home but was afraid of his father, for the wrong ~~thing~~ he had done.

In the city of Barcelona he worked for three years as a waiter ~~x~~ in the hotels. He earned a little money ~~and~~ decided to come to California.

(3.)

In 1920 he reached San Francisco. He could not find work as a waitress ^{because he could not speak English} ~~on account of his language~~. ~~therefore~~ So he went to work in the Lumber Camp, ~~he~~ didn't like that work. ~~so he~~ returned to San Francisco. While in San Francisco he decided not to work ~~no~~ longer, ~~and~~ he went to the Saloons & robbing drunk ~~men~~. He had money & ~~was~~ ^{and} a business, ~~twice~~, his last ~~business~~ was in 1930. Now he lives in the city of Oakland & ~~lives~~ on what he makes in the saloons.

(4.)

He doesn't believe in any
organization, nor any
political party, nor any
religions, nor in any
country. He wants freedom,
and wants to live without
working.

Italian Age 60 ^{Father} Born Italy
Married
Occupation Not employed
Lives East Oakland

Remarks:

This man is a pensioned Spanish-American war veteran & now lives on his pension & aid from a married son who has a grocery store doing a very nice business. The son also has a family of 2 minors, one son attending Fremont high school. They bear the appearance of a well satisfied & prosperous family. Their contribution is good citizenship.

Would classify "Well Above Average."

This man came to San Francisco from Italy when he was middle aged. His occupation in his native land was making shoes by hand, he had his own customers and made their shoes for years, earning a fair living.

On arriving here he found that most people purchased shoes made by machine, so the best he could do was open a repair shop and has made a rather poor job of that. He speaks our language very poorly, and I think is somewhat handicapped by that. It seems that he has made no effort to learn, - or perhaps it was too difficult for him at his age when he came here.

(2)

He says his children are difficult to do any thing with, and his home life isn't any too pleasant, isn't any too much enthused with his present situation - and expressed the idea he would like to be back in the Old Country.

40
34
36
Italian. Age 56.
Born in east.
Occupation. Grocer.
Lives. East Oakland

Remarks

This man has a little grocery store in East Oakland near the estuary and is the poorer part of town. Not much doing in this district on account of factories either closed or working on a curtailed basis. Many people have left this district and gone with the rest into the fruit district and country canneries. The cotton mills are in this district among some other factories, but not much doing. This district is very poor and many people are thrown into idleness.

Would classify "About Average".

[Handwritten signature]

50

50

Aug 1. 1834

After receiving my instructions from Mr. K. I
immediately commenced my duties
that I first went to the library where I procured
some books relating to the subject in order
that I might be enabled to help out and be
in a position to ask comprehensive questions
concerning these books. I understood a man
who came to the United States in 1790 at the
age of 19 to be most important reason he came here
for was to escape with his service in Italy, something
he did not care to undertake. He himself he had received
a great many letters from friends and relatives already
here telling of the high wages and better living
conditions and these had inspired him to leave
every former home and chase for himself some of those
opportunities. It seems to me that together
with his friends and relatives in a
new room house which was always crowded and
not any too clean. They all worked in the fields from
sunrise to sun down, working hard to earn a few
pence which enabled them to help out and that
with the utmost economy. I am writing this

2

of a life can one imagine the hardships and small returns earned from a back breaking toil. The country there is very heavily populated and there must exist some kind of an outlet for some of the people or they would be overcrowded in a short time. Also religious and political beliefs are retarded and almost no education is had. The educational system is very haphazard as the children at an early age are turned out into the field at an early age to help eke out a living. A very great percentage in southern Italy are therefore illiterate owing to these conditions. After borrowing from his family, friends and relatives he finally raised enough to reach New York and was admitted ready for anything that might happen. On his arrival in New York he was taken into tow by several of his relatives and although they lived in the worst slums of New York he was amazed at the, what he considered luxurious living conditions compared with the old country. His enterprising friends gave him a push cart full of fruit and turned him loose to hawk his wares. After several years of this kind of business during which he managed to accumulate a little capital. During all this while he was attending night school and learned to read, write and speak. In 1906 he

of a life can be imagined the knowledge and success
retained earned from a book looking for the country
there is very heavily populated and there must be of some
kind of an outlet for some of the people as they would
be over crowded in a short time. The religious and
political beliefs are different and almost no education
is had. The educational system is very defective as
the children at an early age are turned out into the
fields at an early age to help the father in his work. A
very great percentage of the children are therefore illiterate
compared to those countries. After returning from his journey
friends and relatives he finally earned enough to reach
New York and was admitted to the city for a stay of about
eight days. On his arrival in New York he was
taken into two of the poorest of the relations and although
they lived in the worst slums of New York he was
surprised at the white and comfortable surroundings
comparing with the old country. The
enterprising friends gave him a good cut of his
and turned him loose to spend his money. After
several years of this kind of business during which
he managed to accumulate a little capital. During
this while he was attending night school and
to save, write and speak. In 1900 he

decided to heed Horace Greeley's advice and go west. He came to California and succeeded in getting a job in the vineyards of Napa county and after two years there he had saved some more money and came to San Francisco. In 1928 he became a naturalized citizen and applied for work with the Market St. Railway Company. His application was successful and he has been with that company ever since. He has married an Italian lassie five years ago and has a daughter 3 years of age. Although he is earning a fairly good wage, his wife also works and they are hoarding every cent they can towards the time when they will be able to go back to Italy to remain and have enough money to go into some kind of business there. Although he is a man of ordinary intelligence and respects the laws of this country he still prefers the foods of his native land and is only awaiting the opportunity to go back when he has enough money. He is a good upright citizen of his community but to my mind he is not the kind of a person to do any good to the United States as after taking advantage of all the opportunities offered him here he has

of all the opportunities offered him here to the
point to the United States as after being in
mind he is not the kind of a person to who any
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even. But they can turn to the time when they
enough, the wife also works and they are working
3 years of age. Although he is earning a fairly good
I have known five years ago and has a daughter
that company ever since. It has however, in
application was successful and he has been in the
for work with the Market St. Railway Company for
in 1908 he became a naturalized citizen and applied
had saved some money and came to the States
overseas of hope country and after two years there he
to California and succeeded in getting a job in the
connected to back home through relatives and friends to come

accumulated quite a sum of money and is going to
 take it back to spend in Italy. Although it can be
 argued that the United States have made a profit
 on this mans labor during his tenure in this country,
 why should he be allowed to spend the fruits of our
 country in his own. Although the opportunities offered
 here he has raised his standard of living amazingly
 he still talks about going back after he has saved
 enough to live in comparative ease there. To my
 mind a person who has been afforded such opportunities
 to forge ahead in this country should at least spend
 the money where it was made and not take it out
 of circulation. Summing up I wish to state that from
 my observations of the Italian people and from observing
 this particular family, they seem to be a hard working
 rather illiterate people in their own country but are
 quick to grasp and make most of the opportunities
 afforded them here, but still remain loyal to their
 native land.

Respectfully Submitted
 Louis Pollack

339-21st Ave

to
circulation. Shown up I tried to do that from
my observations of the Italian people and from observing
this particular family they seem to be a hard working
rather intelligent people in their own country but are
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the money which it was made but take it out
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on the same labor during his tenure in this country
argued that the United States have made a great
take it back to spend in Italy although it can be
accumulated into a fund of money and so going to

Respectfully Submitted
A. J. Folger

Italy.

This man emigrated from the Province of Lombardy to Northern Italy.

His reason for emigrating was to better his condition. He said that all of them

do. This man gave me the letter above of his. He said that the Northern Italians were superior to the class of Italians in every way.

Lombardy is the great agricultural district of Italy producing wheat, corn, rice, and also a great fruit country (Citrus), with great orchards of Orange, Lemon, & Olives; also Mulberry trees whose leaves are fed to the silk worm.

Practically all of the good land is owned in large tracts, by the Prop, and rented out in small sections to the peasant class.

The soil is very rich, the richest in Italy, but the peasant class has little or no opportunity of acquiring any of it.

The work on the farms is done with old fashioned implements such as the spade and the hoe and wooden plows, and the scythe.

The work was hard and the hours many, for what would be considered a starvation wage.

336-51 and 15-788

in the United States.

Small children were also put to work, to add to the total the few cents a day they made. Because the poor Parents have the large families. The houses are built of rough stone and mortar covered with a sort of plaster.

They are as a rule, two or three rooms above and a kitchen.

The floors are either of stone or brick, and are scantily furnished, three or four chairs, a bench or tubs, and a table.

The cooking is done mainly, by the use of sparaple.

The food is plain, consisting mainly of bread, mush, coarse macaroni, and occasionally a little meat or fish.

Plenty of onions, garlic, lettuce, - and olive oil.

Also they ground chestnuts into meal and mix it with wheat flour.

Now is The National Anarch

Seeing that he would be unable to get anywhere he decided to come to America, the land of gold, and save enough by hard work, and come back to The old country, and live on one

He can make no money with him

334-51-15-783

of the big Cities the rest of his days
 But now, that he has been in this country a few
 years, he has no urge to go back.
 Italy is a nice country and all that, but don't
 try to compare it with America.
 He has all the comforts of an American home,
 his children are getting an education, which
 he has not; his home is almost paid for;
 has his silver, or what more could one ask.
 There is only one thing wrong with this country
 as he sees it; too many Negroes.
 They cause most of the trouble; they are only
 looking out for themselves, and never mind
 the other fellow.
 He is now a good American, can speak the
 language well, and is no longer called a Nop,
 and will fight for his adopted country, even
 against Italy.
 In politics he is a good Democrat, and proud
 to be able to cast his vote; that's more than some
 Americans do not do.
 Make every man vote, and if he won't vote to his
 send him to jail.

J. A. Lee

Learn make make money and live better

334-51-100

Brown's Southern Italy

188

Parents: Giovanni. Sweet. Gardening. For children
Education - Very slight. no compulsory school attendance
Occupation - Fruit & vegetable work.

Married girl from same community approx 1907

Entered U. S. same year.

One year New York City employed as gardener.

Lived in Oakland since 1909.

Family of five children all born in Oakland. Three
boys and two girls. Eldest son 23, youngest 8.

Children attending school. Eldest child did not
finish high school.

1909-1913. Father employed as gardener.

1913-1924. Employed as cement worker.

Speaks very broken English. Neither can read
nor write English.

Brought home, not completely paid.

workmen's last few years was average for
Cement worker. Has had and lost the house.

Has maintained a better standard of living
in U. S. than in Sicily. For food has
kept to Italian style. Family of seven for
75-85 cents per day.

Have made some money and are better in

U. S. than in Italy for the same amount
of money. Has no desire to return to Italy
except for visit.

Likes American government and has no
communicative views. Has no desire for business,
wants home, necessities and accumulation for care
in old age.

See mistake made in not learning English
language, caused by working Italian alone
and people from his own section of Italy.

6

This family came from a small town in Sicily, where they lived in a house with huge stone walls and rock floors, just a living room where the cooking was done, ^{and} a room for sleeping quarters, ^{not} no stove was used for cooking, ^{the cooking being} ~~this was all~~ done over sort of a fireplace.

Some families in this neighborhood lived in only one large stone room with no plaster on the walls. A fire was made in the middle of the room on the rock floor. The cooking was done over this fire and at the same time heated up the room, the smoke escaping through air holes in the roof. The beds were usually placed in one end of the room where the whole family slept.

The father of this family worked as a coppersmith earning a living for his family, until a flood came and washed the home away. ^{when he} He then decided to come to America.

~~She~~ This family lived in the east for five years. During ~~this~~ time the son learned the sheet metal trade.

~~At this time~~ the family ^{then} moved to San Francisco.

The father obtained work as a coppersmith and the son went to work at the trade he learned in the east. ^{the father} He was fortunate being employed by the largest Sheet Metal Works in San Francisco, He remained with this firm for seventeen years. He left this firm to go into business for himself in Oakland. He became quite prosperous, and is now retired and his son is carrying on the business.

A few years ago this man took his wife and daughter on a trip to his native land and enjoyed a very pleasant vacation. He said on their return that when he sighted the Statue of Liberty he was mighty glad to be back in the United States of America where he had done so well and wasted little time in getting back to his home in California.

... of liberty, he was mighty glad to be ...
... of liberty, he was mighty glad to be ...
... of liberty, he was mighty glad to be ...
... of liberty, he was mighty glad to be ...

56

"Cultural Contributions of Latin Peoples to the San Francisco Bay Area."

Specific problem:

Italians in Alameda County - West Berkeley in particular.

- The Report - (brief)

The first day of my work was devoted to trying to get contacts and information regarding various societies clubs etc. where Italians gather, live and work.

Mr. Bianchini of the Italian Chamber of Commerce furnished these. Then I had an interview with Mr. Cornelich, representative of the three Italian papers published in San Francisco. He promised to give some publicity and also we discussed a possibility for arranging a radio program on the Italian hour of KROW. Other contacts were made to Prof Rodin.

Mr. Bianchini also gave me a copy in both English and Italian of a pamphlet entitled "The Truico Financial System".

In its essence, this is a scheme outlining the remedy for our social and economic ills. It's quite an interesting study. If advised I could make a report on it.

For my investigation cases I selected three topics with the intention on concentrating on one most interesting. These are:

1. Truck farming in Alameda
2. Nurseries
3. Handicrafts -

Some attempts were made to trace the origin of various methods of cultivation to the "Old Country", and their importation here. Several people were interviewed but since most of the owners of these establishments are business men of the "well to do" class, their story is usually exaggerated. In most cases they tell the story of their fathers and grand-fathers in a typical Chamber of Commerce manner. For this reason I have endeavored to interview actual workers (wage earners) and artisans who were imported from Italy for a specific job.

Several problems are arising from out of this situation which I intend to discuss with prof. Rodin.

I do not know how much writing is necessary for a report of this kind so I am narrowing down this report to two specific cases. In the future this will be continued thru personal biographies of individual workers and visitors.

The summary of the two cases follows:

Remarks:

All persons interviewed are immigrants from Northern Part of Italy - Piemonte and Torino. —

I have some notes on several cases, but do not believe them 'worthwhile describing'.

Case I.

Mr. Polliero comes from a village near Turin. In that neighborhood there are large deposits of clay used for brick manufacturing and other pottery. There are 28 factories in this village and all the inhabitants are employed in this industry. As a child he began to work in these factories. His father owned one. Mr. Polliero claims to be descendant of an old family of sculptors and artists. Above his village there is a mountain ~~called~~ on which a famous shrine stands - La Madonna di Bell Monte - which was made by one of his ancestors. Two of his uncles were sculptors. Both were drunkards and died poor.

He had worked in various pottery factories in Germany, France and Belgium. Thus, learning the trade, and working in various countries he travelled considerably.

After arriving in U.S. he was contracted to work for an English firm, making pottery and porcelain wares. Having proved his skill as an artisan he was sent to ^{the} branch office in Richmond California. Later he was able to draw great interest in the Richmond factory. Several years ago the factory

closed down, so he moved to Albany. He opened a small factory for himself. At first only artistic pottery was manufactured, but later he developed a large industrial plant manufacturing all sorts of porcelain ware. Most of his workers are Italians. About 50 are employed. — Factory is modern or rather remodeled recently. ~~Most of~~ The ware is hand made and hand decorated. The furnace is, however, very modern. The factory itself has many contradictions. — Sanitary conditions ^{are} poor.

Although Mr. Pellierio has a successful business and makes good profit, he is ^{not} very satisfied. "Machinery has taken out the joy of work and creative instinct" he claims. American people live money too much, work too fast and do not enjoy their work. The only interest they have is the wages. They have no interest in their job. —

Case II.

A young man, son of a farmer
born in the neighborhood of Genoa.
Then a competitive examination
by the state he was selected to
attend the 'Naval Academy in
Genoa. He graduated during the
time when fascism was being
introduced in Italy. He saw
some of the street fighting and
terror with which fascism was
introduced. At first fascist himself
he turned against Mussolini's
dictatorship. His first job was as a
cadet on an Italian liner. Travelling
all over the world he learned to
speak several languages. —

This young man finally landed
in United States. Here he attended
a college, graduated and secured
a position. Not satisfied, he
continued to be interested in
labor movements. Then became
a professional labor organizer. —

— He gives a very
vivid story of his life. It would
take a book to describe it. —



La Cymant

Pisano Pisala d'Asti

50

21. Ferrato 2605 Clement St.

I was born in Pisano Pisala d'Asti, Italy. Youngest Son of 8 Children (5 Boys and 3 Girls) My Father is a farmer and is now 80 years old, all his generation back was farmers as it is customary in all families to follow their parents in the same line of work as their forefathers before them.

I was put to work when I was 4 yrs. old gathering grass, or greens, for the family budget, we only got wheat about once a year plenty of bread (vegetables, soup) and plenty of new wine.

Our home (which we rented) consisted of one large room, where the whole family slept & lived, small kitchen, and adjoining the kitchen a room used for the cow during winter months which was about 4 to 5 months a year, and during the winter we kept the cow in there at all time.

The ^{cow} dung was used and piled up against the wall in order to keep the ~~room~~ warmth in and the cold out right over the cow we arranged a floor or platform of common lumber where we all slept as it was warmer (heat coming from the cow) This condition was there long and I can remember and up to the time I left for this country.

92
Mary Pecchisi,
Harlot,
Aged about 35,
Italian,
Residence variable; now near corner of Pacific and Columbia +

Miss Pecchisi (spelling doubtful) is reticent or evasive about how and why she came to America. She "believes" she came to this country about 20 years ago. Also, she is uncertain as to application for naturalization.

In an interview she continuously gives the impression she is covering up. She knows she has lived in New York, Kansas City and San Francisco, "maybe other cities."

Q.-And you came here with a man?

A.-May be so.

Q.-Why did you come to California?

A.-May be to make money.

Q.-For a man?

A.-May be so.

Q.-Do you have to give your man what you earn?

A.-Some.

Q.-Nearly all?

A.-Nearly all.

Q.-Do you have to pay San Francisco police?

A.-We pay-- sometimes.

Q.-Who collects?

A.-The captain.

Q.-What's his name?

A.-Just the Captain.

Q.-Did you ever try to work, except in a house like this?

A.-Can't work; nobody hire me; no work to do.

Q.-What do you have to pay the house for a room?

A.-Fifteen dollars.

Q.-A month?

A.-A week.

2--Facchisi.

Q.--How long does it take you to earn fifteen dollars?

A.--Some times a night; some times two nights; some times a long time.

Q.--Then you some times entertain seven men a night?

A.--Every night-- nearly; some times more.

Q.--How many girls in the house?

A.--Fifteen, twenty, some times more. Some times girl in every room.

Q.--How many rooms?

A.--May be forty.

Q.--All Italian girls in here?

A.--May be no. May be French girls, Swede girls, American girls.

PM Fernandez de Lizardi, Jose Joaquin
[Dialogo ideal por el Pensador Mejicano... Méjico,
imp. en la oficina de D. Alejandro Valdés, 1820].
12p. 7p. 8p. [3]p. 22cm.

No t.-p. Title at beginning of text used.

Rudolph & Grazia 96
Date of interview Aug. 5, 9

Nationality Italian

Family Personnel
Father and mother and
six children

Birth--Father was born in 1776 in Turino Italy

Mother was born in 1780 " " "

Education-- Father-had an education corresponding to an elementary school education in this country.

Mother--Elementary, three years high school, three years normal school, five years of French, some freehand drawing and a choir school of forty pupils non-profit.

Life--Father--left home when 24 to work in the mines of Australia

Previous to this and since his graduation from school he had helped his father in a brick yard. During his four years stay in Australia (1900-1904) he picked up a scant bit of English from the men and from a tutor which he hired. He had worked as an apprentice in a winery before leaving home which put him in good stead in his stay in America where the grape and wine industry was flourishing. He left Australia because a friend of his with sufficient capital persuaded him to come here and go into the laundry business. He came directly to San Francisco from Australia. After being in business here for two years he sold the business and went back to Italy on account of his father's illness. Following his father's death (1906) he went into partnership with

two of his friends in a winnery, distillery, and cream of tartar plant. Due to the prosperous condition of the wine industry in California he was persuaded to come to San Francisco again in 1912 with his wife and family of two. The winnery was built at Healdsburg in Sonoma Co. He remained in business there until 1920 when his winnery was burned. After prohibition he was engaged in making wine for the state. During the first year of their business they marketed 30,000 gallons of their product which had increased to 90,000 in 1913. From 1913 until 1920 the business grew steadily worse mainly due to the entrance of competitors into the field. Following the burning of his winnery he went to work as an engineer in San Jose for the Harlan Packing Co. He worked at the same time part~~ax~~ of his time on a newspaper. At the present writing (1934) he is the subscription manager for an Italian Catholic newspaper. Since 1929 he has found it next to impossible to make his collections and his wife has been forced to go to work because of this. He says that the conditions here are bad but would not return to the old country for love nor money.

Political and Economic views--Definitely a Roosevelt man believing that the country is on its way back to prosperous times. He does not favor socialism ~~though-the-chief~~ reasons-fer-this-attitude He is opposed to strikes and does not see the necessity for strike violence and favors arbitration as the only way out of industrial disputes. To his knowledge Mussolini is handling Italy well enough but he admits that labor has no say and that unemployment

is worse instead of better. He also believes that a United States of Europe would help to settle the European situation.

Mother--A well-educated woman, even tempered, pleasant and well mannered with a good command of English. She criticizes the educational system of Italy for a lack of schools rather than for a lack of the quality of them. The northern half of Italy is considered by her as being far better off in every way than the southern part. She was required to help her mother at home a good bit besides doing her own school work. Her father was well acquainted with the singer Tomanio ~~whom~~ When her father died her mother took up private teaching but she herself used to spend her summers on the Riviera where she studied French. In 1912 she came to San Francisco with her husband and two young children. Her impression of New York and all American cities was a disappointment to her. She had envisioned New York through what she had read and been told as one of the grandest cities on the globe, but the lack of planning, symmetry changed this ~~xxx~~ feeling for her. She thinks that here art is secondary in consideration to industry and utility. In 1920 when her husband's business was ruined by fire which demolished his winery the family moved to San Jose. The family later moved up to the bay region for educational advantages for their children. After she lost her money in the stock market crash of 1929 she went to work in a cannery where she is still employed.

Children--1. girl, college graduate, living at home. Working as an attendant in a blind school at nights.

2. girl, graduate nurse of Providence Hospital and took post graduate work at Stanford Land. Working and not living at home.
3. boy, a sophomore in college
4. girl, in a convent despite an offer of a university scholarship
5. girl, just graduated from high school and going into nurse's training school, living at home
6. girl, sophomore in high school and living at home.

10. 10. 1911
10. 10. 1911. 10. 10. 1911.

10. 10. 1911. 10. 10. 1911. 10. 10. 1911.

10. 10. 1911. 10. 10. 1911. 10. 10. 1911.

JUL 20

42
Italian about 45 Born Italy
A. v. l. s. in Italy
Married 3 Children
Occupation Truck Driver
Lives in San Leandro, Cal.
Education apparently very limited

Remarks:

For several years this man drove a truck for a manufacturing firm & lost his job thru a depression layoff. Was pretty much in distress when he got a job in a service station & peddles wine on the side. Disposition appears to be none too mild & would consider his contribution to the country very mediocre.

Would classify as "Just so & so."

A. L. 20. 1934.

12

JUL 20

47

Italian Age 55
Married 3 Mins (Separated)
Occupation Freight Handler I. P. Co.
Tives East Oakland

REMARKS:

This man is apparently a good citizen, although has suffered some marital woes. Is steady, a good worker & 'tis deemed good to his children, has been in this country many years.

Would classify "Average Intelligence".

July 20, 1934.

123

Was introduced to B. who is a native of San Francisco born of Italian parents from Sicily. Tells his father who came to U.S. at 14 when he was 25, as saying that any Italian who did not think that this country is incomparably better than where they came from should be sent back to refresh his memory of conditions in Italy.

July 21, 1934.

Interviewed C. who came to this country from Sicily at age 14 with his parents. They settled in Chicago where he received some schooling but went to work at 15. In Chicago they lived in the Italian quarter and had little contact with Americans at home or at his work.

Came to San Francisco when 23 found work and advanced himself to foreman's job. Married a native born girl of Italian parentage. His wife is intelligent and has fair education. His two children are fairly well brought up and taught to be good Americans. C. likes to talk of the beauties and fruits of Sicily and of the city of Palermo but acknowledges that U.S. is better in every way for himself and his family. Is of fair intelligence. Edward Ford

John Bianco -

148

Born in Calabria of poor parents in ~~the~~ 1870s. He lived a hard-working life until the age of thirty at which time he discovered that his wife was unfaithful to him. He left her and their ten year old son ^{because} he was unable to bear the humiliation. He found employment on a ship bound for Spain but left the boat at Marseille. Greatly disillusioned by past experiences he lived the life of a general near-do-well for about two years. He wandered northward, met a native country man in France who had a little money and was going to England. He accepted his invitation to go with him. He lived in London for 3 years, was employed at common laboring jobs all the time - when he could get them. Having learned to speak English and having saved some money he decided to go to America, the land of promise.

He came directly to California because he had friends and relatives here. Los Angeles. He ^{had been} digging ditches in L. A. for a year when he learned that his wife had died in Italy. He sent for his son.

His son had just reached the age of rebellious moodiness. He could not manage him. He decided that the boy needed a mother so he married an Italian widow who had a 17 year old daughter of her own who had just married.

Through friends they were offered a job in the San Joaquin valley - work on ~~the~~ a fruit ranch. His wife cared for the owner's house and garden while he worked in the fields. The son worked on Saturdays and in the summer too. For this they were paid a monthly salary + given a small house to live in.

He worked on this ranch until two years ago. It had almost come to seem to be his own. They had their own garden (from which the owners were treated generously. They made wine both for the boss and themselves. Their relations were

Aug. 1/34 # 15

59
Italians (Two)
Married
Occupation Own Grocery
Live East Oakland

Remarks:

These brothers are owners of a good sized grocery store in center of a prosperous section of East Oakland. Their business is in a heavy competitive district & it requires ability to succeed. In course of conversation learned their success in this "fighting for business district" is due to "carrying" accounts. Chain stores carry no accounts nor make deliveries & it is only thru these means that they can survive. They are thrifty men, wonderfully congenial & some of our own business men should use these men as a good business example. One wife works in the store also.

Would classify "Far Above Average."

Frank Halsted

8/1/34

16

Portuguese About 45
Married 1 Minor
Occupation Barber
Lives East Oakland

Remarks:

This man has a barber shop
built in his house under front &
gets by. Surroundings would
indicate that he is sending no
money to the old country. This is
located in poorer section of city &
the man himself appears to be of
lower class

Would classify as "Non-Ordinary".

September 6 1934. 169

Life of a Sicilian who came to Chicago at an early age. Then later came to San Francisco where he now lives.

I was born in Lilla Lilla a suburb of Palermo about 15 miles up the coast. My people are of Spanish blood. The family has lived in Sicily for 250 years or more. Through all these years the Spanish strain has been kept clear. I am proud of my Spanish and have not intermarried with those of other blood.

My father was in the team freighting business working for his uncle. He made trips into the back country and back to the coast freighting freight both ways. My father was not altogether satisfied with this work. The financial return was small and there was little chance for advancement so when I was 5 years old he left us and went to America and six months

later sent for his family. Mother, my seven year old sister and myself took the steamer at Tilerno and started on our way, very happy that we would soon be with my father.

Things aboard ship were quite comfortable for two days then it started to get rough, we were out in the Atlantic by that time of course. The ship rolled and pitched more and more and at about 8 P.M. an officer came and ordered all passengers to their rooms where we were locked in. My uncle, who was in the transportation business, had business connection with the shipping company and was able to arrange with them for better treatment than usually assigned to emigrants. ~~for me~~ The storm soon struck us in earnest and mother, sister and I all went out and darkness added to our fright. Mother gave us small sniffs of Marsala wine to keep our sickness. The wine bottles got loose

and called around making a great racket. Sister thought someone was trying to break in and get us. She screamed out loud. No food was brought to us for ten hours then a steward did try once but lost his key just outside our door. He did not try again.

Mother had some fruit bread that she gave us and with the Mamsala we got along. We were too scared to be very sick. After ten hours our door was unlocked and we came out outside.

When we ate the ship's food and the hunger was over we got good and sick; Mother, well sister more than I. I was busy waiting on them and suppose I could not be much better myself.

The rest of the trip to New York was uneventful. The weather was good and the sun hot.

When we got to New York we landed on the pier and waited until a tug came and took us to Ellis Island. There after going thru

✓

me a note on his neck that I remembered him then I accepted him. After that everything was alright. I was very happy to hand over to my father the responsibility of the family. I had earned it then, as much for me.

My father had a job with the Illinois Central R.R. He tinkered, lighted and tended the switch lights in the freight yards which in those days were oil lamps. So having a steady job he was able to take care of his family and was not doing quite well. We were happy to have father at home every day. In fact he would be gone for days at a time!

I soon started to work and my life as an American boy began. I learned English rapidly and Sister and I proudly helped our mother in her efforts to learn the language. A lifetime I will tell you about my school days, how we made a visit back to Sicily and what happened later.

Edward Jordan.

The routine we again waited until a man came and called our name. He had a letter from my father for mother and we went with him on the way back to the city.

The man took us to the train, gave mother our tickets and a basket of lunch and put us aboard. I remember he gave me two chocolate bars.

We were comfortable in the train and it was of great interest to me as I had never been on a train before. After sleeping one night on the train we reached Chicago.

Father met us and took us to a home that he had prepared for us. I did not recognize him for my father, in his manner and clothes, and objected and beat on him with my fists when he showed attention to my mother. It was not until after he showed

67

Italian. Age 60. Born old country.
Widower.
Occupation. Grocer.
Schooling. Apparently limited.

Remarks

This man has a little grocery in a district that is anything but prosperous. Business is very bad and hardly gets by. He is rather abrupt and like many others is shy on giving information and his body cleanliness could be much improved. He says that along the estuary several people are getting by, by peddling drift wood. Will take in this district at a later date.

Would classify "of lower order".

DIST.I,
Serial No.18194
City and Co. of S.F.
Identifying
Gertrude L. Willett.

Nationality, ITALIAN
Birthplace, PALERMO, ITALY.
Name, Mrs. Antonio Calderoni
1608 Powell St., S.F.

THREE WEEKS OLD BABY SURVIVES SHIPWRECK,
AND HARDTACK DIET, TO BECOME AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The ship on which my parents sailed from Palermo, Italy for America, broke its rudder within a few weeks out; and thereafter, for six to seven months, drifted round and round, helplessly, during frightful and continuous storms. The storms, it seemed, we could not possibly survive.

Food and fuel supplies intended to last the trip across to American shores, were exhausted within a few months, in spite of careful rationing. Fuel for the engines used up, the captain began burning the furniture for fuel, tables, benches and chairs. Then the sailors took down doors for burning, and other available wood on shipboard for running the boilers. Later all passengers were given sheets and pillowcases for packing their belongings, thus emptying all trunks and chests that they too might be burned for fuel.

When the regular food provisions were consumed, there remained only hardtack and water.

I was an infant three weeks old, when my parents embarked from Palermo for America. My mother was but twenty years old, and the terrifying force of the storms, together with the ship's plight, so frightened her that her milk stopped. Thus she found herself with a young baby less than three months old, without milk of any sort or other food suitable for a young infant. In fact the following months she had only hardtack softened in water for the infant .

My mother became ill with fright and anxiety. This lack of proper food, she was convinced would prove the death of her baby.

One harrowing day and night followed another. My parents both experienced the most acute suffering. Other passengers suffered as well. One woman on the ship passed away, leaving three small helpless children to accompany their father to a new country. Also the father of four children passed and was buried at sea, leaving the mother to go on her way with four children to support. Both persons who died had to be buried at sea, as there were no facilities in those days to bring on the bodies.

My dad, in speaking of the experience, says the ship drifted a few miles one day at sea, and appeared to drift again, repeating this for days and days. It seemed to keep within a radius of a few miles.

During all this time while the ship was helplessly drifting, my father says we saw only one other ship, a long distance away. The captain of our ship had distress flags flying, but we hoped in vain for aid. The distant ship made no effort to stand by or come to our aid, if indeed she saw us at all.

But after passing through a situation seemingly possible to survive, our ship was blown toward land, which proved to be the shores of Portugal. We finally drifted against this hospitable country's shores, near a little fishing village, where fishermen and their families came out to our aid. They received the stricken ship's passengers with open arms, caring for them in every way, providing places to sleep, fresh foods, warm clothing, and aid for those who were ill.

We stayed here in the fishing village while the men tried to fix the ship; but the damages were such they found, that considerable

time would be required to make the vessel sea-worthy, so it was decided to furnish all the passengers with free transportation on another ship. So we took passage on this other ship for New York.

As soon as we reached the fishing village, my father had written home to Palermo to our families about our predicament and rescue; but we found later, that long before this letter reached Palermo, our ship had been reported lost, and we were mourned as dead. Masses were said, the entire city was draped in mourning, and the city had all flags at half mast, for most of the ship's passengers were from Palermo, and nearby villages on the island of Sicily.

My grandfather and grandmother had not wanted my young mother come to America. It was too far away. She was an only daughter, barely twenty years of age, and only married a short while, but they finally gave their consent when my father promised to only stay two years, then return. So my father made his plans to come, for a two year period, to work that time at his business, which was designing and making finer shoes for men and women. After the two years, he promised, he would go back to Palermo to make his permanent home.

My father had bought the tickets, and made all plans for sailing, when my mother discovered, much to her consternation that a baby was coming. When my grandparents found this out, they definitely refused to allow my mother to leave home on this long trip, under such trying conditions. My father arranged about the tickets, setting the sailing date forward, but they had to sail, when I was three weeks old, or cancel the tickets entirely which meant a forfeit of their cost. So my grandparents

were finally persuaded, and we embarked, as I have said.

My father planned to locate in the United States in New York City. So when we finally landed in New York, he bought a small shoe shop at once, and household furniture for a little home. Thus we started life in America. Business was coming with prospects very good. But scarcely had three months elapsed since we landed, until my father discovered that cholera had been prevalent for some time in New York. It had now reached epidemic stages, and it was publicly announced that the city was about to be quarantined.

My mother had not regained her strength yet after the crossing experience; I was less than a year old and not a strong baby, so my parents consulted and decided it would be best for them to get away at once from New York before the quarantine. My father hastily sold his shoe shop, stored his furniture, and left New York very quickly, planning to go down to New Orleans, where he had friends. This city was promising as a business venture, my father decided, and with friends here he would make this place his home for two years instead of New York.

But upon arriving here, the first thing he learned about the city was that Cholera was epidemic here too. Even quarantine was threatened. This was alarming news and very disconcerting. But my father was by no means helpless as he had money with him. He and my mother again consulted. My father said;

"What do you say to getting clear away from this Atlantic Coast and this epidemic; let's jump right through to the far Pacific Coast--to San Francisco, say." This must have been about 1885 or 1886 for San Francisco was said to be a wonderful new

city with great opportunities.

My mother said she was willing to go anywhere to get away from the epidemic, get settled and make a home.

And so they hastily took a train for San Francisco. Upon arriving they took a little house on Filbert and Grant Ave., whence they lived until I was three years old. Once my father had his family settled, he began to look for a location. He was introduced to the Kasts Shoe Co., the finest shoe house in San Francisco at the time. My father was a very fine workman and was immediately employed by this firm at a very good salary. His handmade shoes sold for \$15, \$18, and \$20 per pair, in women's lines, 18 button high shoes, or boots as they were sometimes called. The shoes were lined with bright colored satins with brocade border top facings.

My father thus earned a big salary, and he stayed with this firm for years, in fact until he retired. After he retired, he speculated, bought old run down home, renovated and sold them at a profit. He is now living here in San Francisco and is 82 years old. His name is Minore.

My mother died some years ago. She grew very homesick for her people, particularly for her mother. She often begged him to take her back to see her mother, or let her go. She was so very young when she came away. But he would not take or let her go, and she never saw her mother and father after leaving home with her little three weeks old baby. It was so very sad. My father had promised faithfully to go back home in two years. My mother finally died here without going back; my grandmother died ten years ago, and soon after my grandmother too passed away.

My mother was only 35 or 40 when she died after having six children, three girls and three boys, all living except the second baby which came after me, when she was not strong. My poor mother grieved greatly for her home and family in Palermo. You know it is such a beautiful city on the Northern coast of Sicily, bordering on the Tyrrhenian Sea, on the bay of Palermo. Mother often told us about the beautiful buildings, churches, cathedrals and important schools.

My mother's people all had money. They had lived in Palermo one generation after another and had been a part of the city's life. The schools are very fine. All our people were educated, and my mother when she married, had thought to have her children attend these schools where her family had gone. My grandparents were people of standing socially and in business, and my mother would have had her children follow the traditions of her family. It was all so very sad.

Mrs. Calderoni is married to an Italian in commission business, citrus fruits only. She lives in a three story flat building, seven rooms each flat, which they own, and which is clear. They also own a nice Santa Clara Co. ranch, clear, valued at \$15,000 to \$18,000. They own a Millbrae home. They have a daughter and son, bright, live intelligent types, all speaking good English. Mrs. Calderoni shows her ancestry from a cultural point of view.

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Interview #5 -- Glazier

Family: Italian, 5 children

Birth: (Note: This interview includes the history of the father as well as the boy.)

Father: Born in Genoa Italy in 1848. He had a grade school education and started in to work on his father's farm at the age of 10. He worked for his dad until he was 18, when he came to America. The reason he came to this country arose out of his father's experience in California, as follows::: His father ~~was already~~ ^{had been} in California- he came over to take part in the gold rush of the late 40's and early 50's. He staked out a claim near Angel's camp where he was able to gather to gether a \$1000 worth of the yellow dust, when he returned to Italy to visit his people and tell of his adventures in the new land. He stayed with his folks two years and then came back to the El dorado, recovered his old claim and began working it, again setting his goal at another \$1000 before he should again return to his home country. Before the year was up he had gathered in enough for the return journey. This time he had picked out a site near the claim where he would build a home on his return when he would have his family with him. Also on his second trip he brought his son with him whom he left here in California to look after the claim and start work on the new home. Because of sickness, the father was never able to return to this country and the boy having taken a liking to the place decided to remain. The son worked the father's claim at Angel's Camp for a few years until the returns were not sufficient to keep him going when he moved to Contra Costa county and settled in what is now Pittsburg. (His boy was born here) He bought out a share in a vegetable garden and worked it along with some of his Italian friends.

II

This was in 1866. In 1878 he left the truck gardening work to take up a peice of government land on the site of what is now Walla-Walla Washington. He went there with three of his friends. They were to build a log cabin and clear and cultivate the rich soil. The cabin was about half completed and a small area of perhaps 2 acres had been cleared when Indian uprisings against the white men set in and two of the men decided to return to the shelter of their old home in Pittsburg. He as the lone survivor stayed until the cabin was completed and in November when winter commenced to set in, decided to follow suit because it was too much of an effort to remain there alone. *Remained here for 6 mos.*

In 1878 the boy was born (the grandson of the original comer). When he was 3 years old his father sold out the gardens because they would no longer pay, and moved to Nortonville where he worked as a labourer in the coal mines.. The work was too hard here so after locating a better place ~~to stay~~ on Marsh creek, the other side of mt. Diablo, he moved after a 6 months stay in the mines. His father bought a 40 acre ranch out at Marsh creek where they planted 30 acres into grapes and built a winery. They developed a local trade which made necessary the addition of an another 40 acres of land planted into grapes and an increase in the building and plant equipment. In 1912 he went to New York to sell his product to the eastern market. Without much effort he was able to secure a steady stream of customers and they were doing a fine business when the prohibition act put a stop to it in 1918.. He returned to the ranch in 1918 and he and his father proceeded to give away to their friends what they could not sell. He was there until 1919 when his father died. He married in ~~this same year~~ the same year he left for new York and he took his wife with him.

III

In 1919 he moved with his wife and mather to San Francisco where he bought uot a hardware store. He has had this store ~~since~~- ever since. He moved to ~~the~~ Berkeley in 1923 ~~to-e-~~ commuting every day to carry on his business. *His mother died in 1922.*

Children: Girl: 23, grade and high school education. Preparation for work as a hair dresser.

Boy: 22, grade and 2 years of high school. Mechanic by trade but ~~works~~ in a cannery because of failurd to find anything in his line.

Girl: 18, grade and high school.

Girl: 15, at present in the 9th grade.

Boy: 13, " " " " 8th "

They are all living at home.

Date of interview August 1934

Born in Palermo, Italy. When three months old he moved to France with his mother. His father who was a laborer by trade, died when the boy was seven years old. He had not any brothers or sisters. His mother is still alive and lives in Tunis. When he moved to France he and his mother lived at Zaghanan where she worked for two private families. She was forced to work very long hours in order to be able to support her son and herself and due to this fact she was unable to pay much attention to the bringing up of her son who, although sent to the public school neglected his studies. At the age of eight he started as an apprentice in the shoe industry. His wages did not start until he was about thirteen years old. His work during this interval consisted of doing minor repairs on shoes by means of which he became thoroughly acquainted with the shoe making trade. The only money he received for this work was an occasional tip given him by some wealthy customer, but sometimes his boss used to give him ten or fifteen cents on Sundays to spend at his pleasure. He often had to work on Sundays but it was a custom not to work (at least for him) on Mondays and then he would go out in the country and go rabbit hunting.

He worked as a journeyman shoemaker from thirteen until he was twenty-one years of age, when he was called for compulsory military service by his home country for a period of three years. Prior to his military service he was given furlough of six months during which time he visited Italy of which he had previously known practically nothing having left at such an early age with his mother. During his sojourn in Italy he became acquainted with the woman who later became his wife. He sent his wife to France to live with his mother

while he was serving his time in the army. Following his three year term in the army he returned to France where he resumed his trade of shoemaker. When he was twenty seven years old he came to the United States due to the suggestion of his brother-in-law who lived in New York. His first job in the United States was on a canal barge at Frankfurt where he worked for eight months. After this he went to work in a saw mill at the same place where he worked for eight years. From 1914-1917 he was employed in the Remington armory; his task in the factory was that of sawing out gun stocks for rifles. He left his work at the Remington factory in order to go to California despite the arguments against it by his foreman who had taken quite an interest in him. He came to San Francisco and for eighteen months was unable to find any kind of work. Finally he got a job at the Santa Fe shops building box cars and he stayed at this work for three months. A friend of his persuaded him to transfer to another division where he was engaged in constructing spring beds and worked there for two years. At this point he was asked if he liked this kind of work and he replied to the effect that he liked all kinds of honest work but liked to change around from one thing to another as long as he was not engaged in his original line of work (shoemaker). Another friend of his at this time got him a job with his brother in the building trade. ~~with~~ He worked at all sorts of odd jobs during his three years stay with this contracting company and received good money but finally quit the job when they had him shovelling coconuts due to the long hours he had to put in. After this he went to work for the water company in Oakland company and was engaged in digging ditches. He became tired of this after six months and quit. He seems to have been a very conscientious worker because his boss on the water company did not want him to quit and offered

to take him back at any time that he needed work. Next he got a job with a plumbing concern digging ditches again. He soon became dissatisfied with this job and quit it, but while on his way home he got himself a job at a factory that manufactured insulators of power lines. At this time the factory was filling a large order they had received a contract for, and as soon as this was completed he was let out but went to work very soon after for the Tilden lumber company where he worked for five years.

Since his first job in San Francisco he had never been out of work for more than a few days at a time, but after this last job with the lumber company he had a very difficult time making both ~~times~~ ends meet because for a long time he was only able to get odd jobs of a few days duration each. Finally when he was about down to his last nickel he got a job with the garbage department of Oakland. He confessed with great frankness that he was ^{glad} to be a garbage man or anything else that was honest so long as he could make some money because he had a family of four children and his wife to take care of. He was a garbage man for two and a half years and then for thirteen months he was unemployed. During this thirteen months of unemployment he was only able to get one job and that was only for three days and was only able to obtain this due to the kindness of one of his Eagle lodge-brothers. During this time his family was in great need and had to accept charity. He tramped the streets for days on end looking for work and was even unable to pay car-fare. He would take a couple of sandwiches with him and stay away from home for several days at a time looking for work since he had no means of transportation and at this time was living in Berkeley and most of the opportunities for work were down in Oakland. During one of these prolonged searches

for work in Oakland he gave up hope of finding any by himself, and so finally went to the police station and appealed to them for help in finding work for him. At the police station the officers were on the point of throwing him in jail for vagrancy when a citizen onlooker took an interest in him and found him a job through the YMCA. This was in construction work and he kept this for four years; he had an argument with his foreman because he thought he was treating the men unfairly and so he quit. After quitting this job he was out of work for a period of 6 months. Finally unable to find any sort of work he figured that with the aid of about \$100 working capital he could go back to his old trade. He had some old machines in the back yard which needed but little repair and with this sum he could put the old machinery in working order and pay the first months rent. A friend loaned him the money and he set up in business last September. Since then he has barely managed to get along although he says that business is growing steadily worse and that if it doesn't improve by September he will have to go out of business.

He believes that life in the old country was much easier than it has been here in the United States, because although wages there did not amount to much, the cost of living was cheaper, and the person always kept to the same line of work, and was generally assured steady employment. He would like to go back to the old country for a visit, but refuses to go and leave his family here, and since he cannot afford to take his family, he thinks that he will never go back.

Family: Has four children and wife, all living at home.
Son, born in France, 22 years old.
One son and one daughter, both born in New York. Son sells newspapers, and is 18 years old. Daughter is in high-school at the present time.
One daughter, born in San Francisco, 10 years old, and in elementary school.

July 23, 1934

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D. Frankly eager to talk of himself -
egotistical, shrewd and of a high order
of intelligence. At age of 17 left his home,
a small farm near Genoa, Italy
and came to America to make his
fortune. Settled in Sacramento county
in a prosperous mining district
and thru illicit liquor traffic and
numerous sharp practices of which he
is very proud accumulated
sufficient money (amount not stated)
to enter into the hotel business in
San Francisco. He prospered beyond
all his expectations and 35 married
an intelligent American woman
of a higher social than himself.
After three years of marriage she
died in childbirth. His only regret
was the loss of a housekeeper and
the death of the child. A typical Ital-
ian of the lower class, never possessed
shoes until he left Italy for America.
Sends all his money except what he needs
for living to Italy and intends to return
there when he has enough money to
live as a gentleman. Not naturalized and
has no feeling of loyalty to America.
Does not understand why he should have
Edw. London.

Refreshingly different from D is E. His parents¹³¹
both intelligent and possessed of high ideals
brought E to U.S.A. from Piedmont when he was
3 years old. They ^{located} ^{S.F.} but continued
to live as they had in their native land
and made friends only with natives of
their own country. E learned to speak
English in the public schools and his
aim always was to become a good
American citizen.

When he was 16 his father died
and he, with the efficient help of
his mother carried on the business
groceries and vegetables, which had
been their source of income since
coming to America.

He prospered moderately and
entered politics in a small way.
Spurred on American gift of
Italian descent. married a small
family - two boys. So happy and
is a thoroughly good American now.

Edw. Jordan.

The subject of the interview is an Italian
man, about fifty years old. He seemed to me
to be representative of a large group of Italians
who immigrated to this country during the first
decade or two of the twentieth century. It is
a handsome man, sporting a small mustache
and a receding hairline.

After seeing an opportunity of these years in the
shop of the uncle in Rome Italy, he decided
to come to America. Because the wages in Rome
were very small, and there was little chance of
earning enough capital to start a shop of his own.
His parents did not object to his leaving because
they had a large family; seven children, all younger
than himself.

In the year 1903 at the age of 19 he arrived
in New York. He spoke no language but Italian.
In Italy he had attended a catholic school for
about four or five years. When he was eight years
old he had learned to read, write, and to do arithmetic.
He could not remember seeing any book after coming

Richard. But attended church irregularly.

For the three years following his arrival in New York he worked around the produce warehouses on Manhattan as a trucker handling fruits and vegetables.

In New York he learned the English language from the man with whom he worked. He often attended the theatre.

He said *Aida* was his favorite opera, and seemed quite familiar with Verdi's music. During his stay he attended a lecture by some Italian visitor in New York.

In 1906 he heard that some of the "Italians" in New York were going west. He had no relatives in America, but knew several families who came from near Naples in Italy.

On his arrival in San Francisco he went into the tailoring trade which he supposed to be a good one. He was engaged as a part-time worker in what he said was a "sweat shop." Here the wages were small, but the employment was steady. In a letter he once sent home he accounted with the Bank of Italy, but he said it was enough to start the new business.

Two years later he met and married a young Italian girl, the daughter of an immigrant family, who also had attended a Catholic school in San Francisco.

From the period between the two world wars, he was
in the navy, and the world was, he became the father
of four children; four boys and one girl. During
this time he enjoyed "good times". He worked at times
for several different firms, and was, with his wife,
the owner, and was never unemployed for long at a time.
But with the advent of war, his family he was
able to start his own shop.

At the beginning of the war, his father was in Italy
and his business was going into the hands of
his mother. He was in the navy for him to take care of
one of his younger sisters was with her. This
sister worked in a very factory supporting herself and the
mother. They were very unhappy times were given for
many of their friends and relatives in Italy who were
killed in the war.

In 1919 he moved with his family to Oakland where
he worked for a department store selling ready-made
clothes. Here he was the most useful he had ever
been, and in two years was ready to open his
own shop in the Oakland where he was then located.

He still speaks in rather broken English and on many
questions about his children he becomes evasive and seems
extremely nervous. The fact of what he has to say

III
about his children was in such phrases as these:-

"Boys no good." "No get job" "No get married"

"No learn trade" "No stay home" "No like school" "No go to church". "Mind good, stay home."

About all this there doesn't seem to be much to be done. The last few years is drive these folk, and have made some and make trouble generally.

But the fellow still goes to church, works in the shop and will do ten or twelve hours and on occasion attends an accordion concert at one of his neighbours houses.

He has never belonged to any organization except the Catholic Church, and although he naturally reads an Italian paper, he seems to know very little about economics and political things. But says the paper there are "long lines".

Page 4

Petro Ponti
905 Columbus Ave
San Francisco

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Report by
Isaac Shepard
1030 Valencia St

Petro Ponti, 905 Columbus Avenue, was born in Milan, Italy, in 1888, and came to this country when 22 years of age.

In his native land he learned the trade of shoe cobbler, and on landing in New York he found a job at this trade with one of his countrymen in the Italian section of that metropolis. He worked there about six years, starting in at a wage of \$5.00 a week. He was allowed to sleep in the rear of the building where he worked, occupying a bunk on the floor. In this way, and by being a frugal eater, he managed to save up a few hundred dollars.

Having a deformed spine he was unable to join the army during the World War. At its close he met several soldiers returning from France, whose homes were in California, and they induced him to come to this state. He located in Los Angeles, establishing a shoe repair shop on East Fifth Street, this

(See page 5)

Venture proved bad, so he closed shop and shipped his equipment to Taft, California, where he opened another shop. Oil activities made business good until 1931, when it slackened to such an extent he sold out at a sacrifice and came to San Francisco, where he has since followed his trade. He is able to get only a few days ^{work} a month. He never married and being very saving he has been able to get along on his meagre earnings.

He is accomplished as an accordion player, and also plays the cornet.

His outlook for the future is pessimistic. He says there are so many for each job now, and with machines supplanting more workers every day he cannot see how, even at the peak of business, everyone can be employed at his trade or profession.

Although he will not say so, he is apparently a strong believer in Mussolini and his theory of government.

(The End)
Aug 9-1933

Report of H. M. Davis for week ending
Sept 4th 1924

This is a report on a family of four persons
and one sister who have been in this country
for many years. The older brother arrived here
from Italy thirty years ago, worked, saved his
money and sent for another brother and later the
two brothers saved money and sent for another
and so on until the five people were established
here. Their father was a farmer with a small
piece of land located in the mountains in
Northern Italy. This year I did not find out
the family with a sufficient income and
consequently the younger members of the family
were very anxious to better their condition, which
they would not do if they had done so, saying
that they are all satisfied with the way things
are and are only in a little better position, but not
in any more English and speak no English
any more. Three of the children are single and
one is married and has a family. The oldest brother
is married and has a family of children but does not have any more. He is
in a community which is very good although the things
are doing a little on the outside here. The

married man has been out, I believe, as a
and from Beaumont, Kentucky.

These brothers have no trade other than farming,
raising vegetables for market, etc. Can't get
work in the State. One of them is a farmer, the other
is employed now and then, by a farmer. The
latter is a very good man.

Like all Italians these people are Catholics and
observe all the requirements of the Church but
have a very high view of immortality in fact
the wife of the married brother believed that the
material spirit existed after death as taught
by the Church. He believed that when you
are dead that is the end of it.

The Italians in Alameda -

F. Donaldson

There are about two hundred families (approximately) in the City of Alameda. Most of these are from northern Italy. Genoese, from Tuscany, and Piedmont. For the most part a very intelligent people. They are all hard workers, they rise early and work late.

The women are pretty generally religious, but, the men seem to be more or less indifferent. Some I found to be Masons and members of other lodges. They all are proud of their American citizenship.

One man asked me where my ancestors came from - I told him from Scotland. "True you see", he said, "we all are descendants of Europeans. I am as much of an American as you are". "All our culture came first from Europe". He laughed, and was very good natured about it. He seemed pleased that he had scored a point. I might ^{have} told him that my ancestors on both sides came to America more than 200 years ago, and, some of them fought in the wars from the Revolution to the Civil, but I let him score his point. He also was an American.

In occupation they range from scavengers to bankers. They all, however, believe in the dignity of labor, and, take pride in efficiency.

Among their varied activities besides those who ~~are~~ day laborers, are mechanical arts, auto repairing, plumbing, electricians, ceramics, cement workers, makers of ornamental cement pieces for house and garden, wood carvers etc; in business, store keepers, clerks, stenographers, book-keepers, & banking; gardening, and horticulture claim quite a few. They are all lovers of music, all at least think they can sing, and some of them can. The older generation brought the love of the opera with them. The piano accordion seems to be their favorite instrument, but the violin and piano also have their place.

The older generation brought their skill with them from Italy.

One maker of ceramics told me he spent five years as an apprentice in his art before coming to this country. He had the artistic touch - I find that true of many of his countrymen. American works of art often lack grace, they are stiff and formal. The Italian products possess ~~grace~~ grace and beauty of form and line, they seem to be living things rather than inanimate. Human faces and figures are living forms, so are those of the animals they reproduce.

The market-gardens of Alameda are worth visiting. This skill in gardening was also brought with them. They understand the scientific rotation of crops, and the scientific preparation of the soil. They never impoverish the ground, it grows richer from year to year, and is better soil when they get through than it was when they began. They waste no space, making every inch of the ground productive. They have also introduced many new vegetables and fruits to the American markets.

Of course in wine making they are unsurpassed, not even by the French. One man went quite thoroughly into the art of wine making with me, I would not attempt to reproduce it if I could. But there is more in it than merely squeezing out the juice of the grapes and letting it ripen into wine. The best wine is not squeezed out but drips out. It is then put in wooden casks, in just the right kind of cellar, where it remains just so long, no longer, when it is bottled it must be done exactly at the right phase of the moon, and, then remain bottled for another stated period before it is opened. The poorer and lighter wines are made from the ~~so~~ pressed grapes.

Well, Dr Rodin, if this report meets your requirements I am very happy to submit it. The work itself was very pleasant and interesting.

Report on Italian's in Alameda.
for Dr. Paul Radin

These are the Highlights.

Aug. 15- 1934.

Fay Donaldson

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When Dominic Ramazotti landed in San Francisco in the fall of 1904, he found the Bay region so well to his liking, and so near like his native Naples, Italy, that he felt like he had landed back home again.

Sausalito in Marin County was a thriving little village. There was a fair-sized Italian colony there. Everyone was prosperous, work was plentiful and wages high compared with his native land.

He had left a wife and three children at home when he sailed. He soon found work and settled in Sausalito. At that time people had just begun to build nice homes in that city and surrounding towns and he found his trade--that of fertilizing and beautifying yards--highly profitable. Soon he had earned enough money to send for his family. They arrived in the fall of 1905.

A few months later, in 1906, came the earthquake and fire in San Francisco. He aided in relief work and afterwards in gardening in San Francisco and his business thrived.

His family grew to seven, five boys and two girls. All married and scattered to various places in California, and one son locating in Kansas City where he was killed ten years ago. His wife died eleven years ago.

Ramazotti is still doing odd jobs at gardening and at night teaching music to children of other Italians. He complains the last few years he has lost considerable of his

small earnings because not many of his clients can pay. His savings are dwindling. He looks into the future with little hope. He doesn't think the new deal will help him much because he is getting too old.

Isom Shepard

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July 20th, 1934.

Called on A. at his shop; A is an Italian from Proville of Lombardy. Came to this country to San Francisco at the age of 17 and lived with his uncle. Worked at odd jobs for a time, went to night school and learned the barbers' trade.

Was drafted late into American Exped. Forces in 1917, and served in France--wounded in leg.

After being mustered out went back to barbers' trade and now owns shop of two chairs. Is prosperous considering times, and admits he is better off in the U.S.A.

Naturalized and unmarried. He is a loyal citizen and believes in American institutions but at the same time believes Mussolini the greatest man of the age. Cannot understand why Carnera lost the championship. States that Cathedral of Milns far superior to any American building. In fact is still Italian in thought and prefers to speak his mother tongue and associate with people of his native land. Is unreasonable in his argument and of mediocre intelligence.

Edward Jordan.

Joe Cordova,
Italian,
Aged about 60.

Boothblack at Stand between Market and Mission on 4th street.

Mr. Cordova doesn't know how long he has been in America, but says "it's a long, long time." He speaks poor English and admits he is illiterate.

Earns approximately \$1.25 a day "some days little, some big."

Worked for a time as a fisherman, but said he could not make a living wage as a member of a small boat crew. Was a fisherman in the sardine industry in the Mediterranean.

Says he could make a good living in his boothblack business in better times. His business is about on the level with last year and the year before; but he never receives a "tip" or. Formerly, he could depend on almost \$1.00 a day in gratuities.

Cordova left Italy because he had heard of fishermen making fortunes in California waters. It is not difficult to visualize the old fellow as a victim of dishonest boat owners when he entered his trade in this country. He is extremely simple.

Does not know if he has been naturalized. I doubt if he understood the question. He received aid from charitable organizations, but does not recall when. Wife dead. Son a fisherman "somewhere, don't know where."

This man is cheerful, despite his small earnings. He appears well-fed.

He would be a radical or conservative or a neutral, depending on his company at the moment.

Dr. Rodin.

I have obtained letters of introduction in Spanish, Italian and Russian. This introduction is used as a means of entrance and usually the people talk quite freely.

I have been working mostly in the Italian section, in the neighborhood of San Bruno Ave and Silver. I find that 90 per cent of these people are not citizens, most of these people are here to better themselves, financially socially and economically.

Most of these people were influenced to come over by "a friend" in this country, who was doing well financially and who liked our form of government.

I found a small percentage who came here to escape military rule and training.

All families that were interviewed, claim they had bettered themselves in all respects, they all intend to become citizens, they do not intend to go back only as visitors.

This report respectfully submitted by

L. Everett Smith

156 Newton St

Randolph 0881





CLARIDGE HOTEL

A Comfortable Home for Men and Women

FIFTEENTH AND GROVE STREETS
OAKLAND, CALIF.

Mrs. A.

With no introduction, just
rushing her door bell and
saying I had word in Italy
for a short time and would
like to meet some friends
as I admired them very much,
she was of course shy
We talked for some time with
the screen door between us
& finally she came out &
invited me to sit down
on the porch.

This is part of her story.
She was born in Lucca a
beautiful little town well in



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CLARIDGE HOTEL

A Comfortable Home for Men and Women

FIFTEENTH AND GROVE STREETS
OAKLAND, CALIF.

with wall around that had
a north south east & west gate
very primitive. Some 50 years
ago natives who were coming
back from war with money
began building beautiful
houses outside of the wall.
This was what they all
wanted to do.
Her oldest brother (now 77 years old)
came to Calif. 60 years ago.
and after a time sent for
two brothers & later for her.
She married soon after arriving
and her husband was a



CLARIDGE HOTEL

A Comfortable Home for Men and Women

FIFTEENTH AND GROVE STREETS
OAKLAND, CALIF.

gardener for Borax. Smith.
Later he was head gardener
for the Harbinger Hotel in
San Francisco. He was with the original
company. It was with great
pride we told how the
Newspapers often mentioned
him and said he was a
graduate of a Botanical
Garden College and with greater
pride she said "He never goes
to College he craves all the
knowledge from the German
head gardener at Borax
Smith's. They had few



CLARIDGE HOTEL

A Comfortable Home for Men and Women

FIFTEENTH AND GROVE STREETS
OAKLAND, CALIF.

children and the main
object was to educate them
wisely. Three girls High School
graduates one saw a B.C.
graduate one still at school.
During his time there saved
enough money to buy
their home with an acre
of ground in the back where
the husband started a
nursery. Since his death
they have tried to carry
on but in the last 3 or 4 years
have not been able to
maintain it and the one single
daughter is doing her best to



CLARIDGE HOTEL

A Comfortable Home for Men and Women

FIFTEENTH AND GROVE STREETS
OAKLAND, CALIF.

(51)

Keep up taxes etc. and ^{they} have
had to borrow which she
seemed to think a tragedy.
Very eager to have you
know she is an up-to-date
Amer. plays Bridge at the
church parties and said "I don't
know much about it but win
the prize".

She has promised to visit
me and invited me to come
again which I will do
Am. to Grandma

Mr. X.... is a tailor. He has a small one-man shop on Washington Street, near Leavenworth. Judging by the number of his customers, he does a good business; but, by the prices he receives for his work, a poor business, so he says.

He is forty-four years old; was born in Spezia, Italy. His father was a miller who owned a good bit of land, a flour mill, and two houses in town; and the family, in which there were several children, lived a couple of miles out of town, on the side of a mountain. When he was eight years old, he went with his uncle to Argentina, and lived there until he was twenty. In school in Buenos Aires, he learned to speak Spanish and French, the latter being compulsory after the third grade. When he was twenty, he went back to Italy to do his army service, and served in the carabinieri for five years. He says he had a fine time while in the army. In 1912, he came to America, to see the world and to make a fortune.

He had already learned his trade before coming here, had a little money saved up, went to work immediately, and had no troubles to speak of. He started out in Louisville, Kentucky, and there married a girl of French descent. His wanderlust took him to various cities, Cincinnati, Atlanta, and Detroit, and finally to San Francisco, where he has been since 1923. During this time he was never out of work, because he owned his own trade machinery, and always saved half the money he made. He says that "most people make conditions worse than they are, because they don't think". In San Francisco, until a year ago February, he did contract work for Stiegler's, on Market Street; but since then, has been his own master. He owns a house across the bay. His wife, from whom he is separated, lives there, and a boy of twelve, whom he supports.

He is not a citizen; has always "thought about it", but evidently not very seriously. He wants to return to Italy as soon as he can sell his property. He does not consider any political condition a genuine hindrance to satisfactory living, because, as a man with a good trade, he doesn't bother with politics and always gets along. He is a wiry individualist, plain-thinking, and happy-go-lucky. He believes, however, that there will soon be a change throughout the world, because "people aren't going to stand for hard times" much longer. He says merrily that Russia is the only country where things are handled sensibly nowadays.

Mr. X... is a little... his character, he does a good business; but, by the receiver for his work, a good business, as he says.

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He had already learned his trade before coming here, and a little money saved up, went to work in a factory, and had to struggle to get on. He started out in Louisville, Kentucky, and there married a girl of French descent. His wife took him to various cities, Cincinnati, Atlanta, and Detroit, and finally to San Francisco, where he has been since 1925. During this time he was never out of work, because he owned his own trade machinery, and always saved half the money he made. He says that "most people make conditions worse than they are, because they don't think." In San Francisco, until a year ago February, he had a contract with the city for the street; but since then, he has been his own master. He owns a house across the bay, his wife, from whom he is separated, lives there, and a boy of twelve, whom he supports.

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Reason for coming to this country was to better the
his condition.

In his country, the 2/3 of the population were considered the
lowest of the house for the laboring class.

He was from the Kingdom of Naples, where the better class of Italian workers
came from.

When he came to this country, the living conditions in
this country to that of the old.

Their homes were as a rule three and four room
apartments, not very well built, with no plumbing
or lighting fixtures, no bath room or running
water; for bathing purposes, the wash tub
was used, and not any too often at that.

Food such as it was, corn, wheat and vegetables
was so called plentiful enough, but very little meat.
Their pleasure was confined to a game called Botola,
no cinema or anything of that kind.

It was a matter of going to work early and getting up
early, nothing to look forward to, except taxes
for the State, and donations for the Church.
The poor or working class, have nothing to say
in regards to politics; only those with estates
handed down in the family line, had that
privilege; The larger the estate, the more

influence did they have; The laboring class in the country, depended on these estates to furnish them with work, at what was really but a bare living wage.

He lay to serve a certain length of time in the Army, and then in the active reserve; never knowing, but always fearing, that the clouds of war would envelope them and they would be called to the colors, and become cannon fodder.

Since coming to this country, he has been able to learn a Trade (Machinist) and raise a family; his children have the advantage of Public Schooling, and with a bright future ahead of them, which their parents never dreamed of in the Old Country. All this not, as he called it, that you read in papers regarding the prosperity of Italy, with very little idle labor, is false. True there is not so much idle labor, but the reason for that is, They are compelled to work for a very low wage, and living conditions for the laboring class are getting worse all the time. He states he went back to Italy several years

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document further states that regular audits are essential to verify the accuracy of these records and to identify any discrepancies or errors. It also mentions that proper record-keeping is crucial for tax purposes and for providing a clear audit trail to stakeholders.

In the second part, the focus shifts to the management of inventory. It describes various methods for tracking stock levels, such as using barcode systems or manual counting. The document highlights the need for a just-in-time inventory system to minimize holding costs and reduce the risk of obsolescence. It also discusses the importance of maintaining safety stock to prevent stockouts and ensure customer satisfaction. The text concludes by noting that effective inventory management is key to optimizing cash flow and improving overall operational efficiency.

ago, and he could see the change very terrible. He intended to stay a couple of months, but after seeing the slave conditions of Fascism, he concluded that the sooner he got back to the States the better, and never again leave them.

Will not even hear of his children ever making a visit, which he had intended. They should

They were to be raised as good Americans only, and made to forget that there ever existed a country called Italy.

This man is very bitter against Fascism.

He sees no improvement that could be made in the U. S. except that money should be more evenly distributed; and that it should be made a crime for the immensely wealthy to practically control the country by the use of their vast wealth.

But these things will be adjusted in the near future, and this country will indeed be a heaven on earth.

America is God's country

J. A. Smith

Ref 71

35

Chambersburg, Pa.
Aug 10, 1921

Report of Hilbert Bone
on Italian Population in the
City of Chambersburg

The two weeks I have been employed on the project is too short a time in which to make a full and complete report but I have found the facts that stand out, in my opinion, very distinctly. Which are first: How the Italian population is affected by the depression and, second, their mental attitude toward our form of Government and Institutions.

The depression has had an affecting them as it is affecting all the rest of our population. Many of them are unemployed and are given a few days work monthly, at 50¢ per hour, by the Manufacturers or other than S. E. R. H. project, such as Public Works and in the corporate yard and school improvement.

The number of days a man is unemployed depends upon the number of children in the family.

Others are working on S. E. R. H. project. The non-citizen unions then are getting little aid from Chambersburg in Grocery, Public Works, Doctors, Hospital and Medicines with necessary. The Italian population has been very poor but in many instances unable to pay the health wage of their kind help. I am informed that the average monthly wage is \$2.50 and found.

D(daughter of C)

186

Nationality-----Italian
Birthplace-----Italy
Yrs. in U.S.-----15
Sex-----female
Age-----19
~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~
size family-----6
Single

Life History

Came to the United States when 4. Went ~~thru~~ thru ninth grade. Quit school when her mother died. Since that time has been working in the canneries during the summer months and about two weeks during the Christmas rush at Newberry's store.~~kn~~

Cultural Activity

Has some talent at painting. Spends much of her time making sketches and coloring them with water colors. Has made several sketches of members of the family, some original heads, and has copied faces of movie actresses out of movie magazines.

Needs the cheap magazines, True Story, etc, and occasionally a dime novel.

Prefers dancing to anything else. She goes to at least three dances a week. When she works until eight o'clock in the cannery she ~~xxxxxx~~ will go to a dance afterwards. If she hasn't a date she ~~xxxxxx~~ usually goes to a hall where girls get in free and the management serves free beer and pretzels.

She also likes movies but only goes when she is taken because she can't afford, except on rare occasions, to pay her own way.

She buys a new dress every week when she works. Usually they are silk, gayly colored, and about \$3.

She likes to drink and gets drunk about once each week.

She hates to go to church and thinks religion is "so much bunk". She doesn't feel that her father became better because he started attending church but rather that he is more interested in his church than he is in his kids.

(21)
Typed
99 83
ITALIAN

Louie
This ~~man~~ came over about 36 years ago. His parents were very poor and were not able to send him to school.

They were good parents, but money was scarce. Their home, such as it was, consisted of four rooms in a very poor part of Italy.

They were all devout Catholics and he went regularly to church on Sundays. When he was ten years old, the good old Priests got odd jobs for him to do, ^{so} ~~he wouldn't~~ ^{didn't want to be} be a burden on his parents. For, as he laughingly said, ^{all} ~~with~~ ^{all} six younger brothers and sisters, it was ~~as much as~~ ^{all} they could do to find enough spaghetti to go around.

He worked his way over in a small trading vessel to San Francisco. Some years later, while knocking about that city, he met some of his countrymen working on the Rail Road tracks, where, he also got a job, and stayed on it for six years or more.

During that time he saved a small amount of money, and having met and courted an Italian girl, he married ~~here~~ and came to Oakland and started in a small grocery business of his own.

Five children were born to them, two died, the other three received fairly good educations. Their only son married an Italian girl and went into business taking a small meat market in Grant Avenue, San Francisco.

The girls married also, one to an Italian, the other to an Irishman. Both are living in Oakland and have children of their own.

The Wifes Story

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When my husband (to be) came home all the girls shot him a great catch & we were careful to cover up our throats as far as he was concerned. But we talked of nothing else among ourselves.

When he chose me I was the proudest girl in the world. I gave little thought to the fact that I would go far away from my parents and others that I loved. When I did think I felt sure that where so much money could be made a trip home would be an easy matter.

We were married and left almost at once for America. It was a long trip and I was so confused and shy that I remember little of it.

When we reached N. Y. my husband rented a small flat in the Italian quarter. It seemed strange different from anything I had ever known and I was afraid to move about. As time went on the sick the lights every where in Italy. But I must stay with my husband.

I had a large washing to do as I had not had a chance to do any thing

of that kind since ^{the} leaving home.

I could see no place to wash. I had been used to a well and a bucket to draw the water or in warm weather we washed in a small creek near by.

A happy occasion as many women gathered for the same purpose and we worked and had a gay time together.

A neighbor came in and showed me the tubs and faucets and drew water for me but it was a long time before I would attempt to turn the faucets on or off. I was afraid of them.

My husband helped me with the stove, the lights and all the other mysteries and I managed to cook. After a while though, I was as confident as anyone handling American household appliances and when my baby came a year later I was quite an American.

When my baby was a few months old I would take her out in her buggy dressed in all the finery I could possibly put on her. I would take her to a park on Nob Hill and compare her clothes with the clothes of the babies of wealthy people of that district. Then go home and copy them. She was always beautifully dressed as I am a good needlewoman. Later we moved to San Jose.

where we own our own home and where our daughter is going to Junior High. We are getting along well and are able to send a little money back to Italy to help both our parents.

I have never been back to my home. My great hope is that I can go soon.

My greatest trouble is that we have only one child but am happy that she has had the advantage of the schools here and the benefits of American thought.

This is our home and we could go away only on a short visit.

Edwin Jordan

J. M. Lozzari.

G. Perazich

175

Born in Milano in 1905.

When he was seven years old his family moved to the country and took up farming. Prior to that his father had been employed in a blacksmith shop in Milano. Mr. Lozzari spent his childhood helping his parents on the farm, being occupied primarily with sheep handling. He had some relatives in America and wanted to go to them, but the world war forced him to remain at home.

During the war he had seen wounded soldiers brought in by trains and treated in an army hospital in his village.

When the war was over the idea of going to America was again revived and because the immigration problems became more and more difficult, he had to resort to other ways means in order to enter the United States. He got a passport to Mexico and in the summer of 1923 landed in Tampico. In Mexico, ~~there~~ Mr. Lozzari got a job on a farm. This was in the state of Sonora. But as his primary desire was to enter the United States by way of Mexico, he moved to Michoacan and was employed there for over a year in the cotton plantations of an American concern.

The wages in cotton picking industries were very low and possibility of entering U.S. grew ~~more~~ difficult. In this season Mr. Lazzari went back to work on a farm near Hermosillo. Now he was employed as a body guard of a rich fruit ranch owner. He relates how several times he was engaged in skirmishes with bandits. When in the summer of 1925 he accompanied his boss on a vacation trip to Los Angeles, he managed to loose himself from his master, thus remaining in America. In Arizona he got a job in a restaurant with his friends, and two years later came back again to California. This time he settled on a ranch in Santa Clara Valley. ~~This~~

The ranch belonged to a bank and he worked there as a laborer. At times he would visit the Bay Region and finally moved to live in Oakland.

In some time he was employed in a Automobile Assembling plant in Oakland. In 1929 a strike took place in his shop, and Mr. Lazzari took prominent part in the leadership. He was arrested several times but did not have to go jail, all ~~cases~~ ^{charges} against him being eventually dismissed. After this episode (in his life) he was blacklisted in all industrial establishments in Oakland. As a result he could not get a job for a long time. Only fruit picking in Santa Clara Valley during the

lost two summers were the means
of earning a livelihood. At present
he is unemployed.

His reactions towards America
are not favorable. He would like to
go back to Italy, but is unable to
save any money for passage.

General

Nationality - Italian - Trieste - 1898

Graduate - Polytechnic of Electrical Engineering - 1924

- figured this a good way to make living

- but went back to newspaper writing in depression

Why came to this country? -----

Came ~~in~~ 8 years ago - did not expect to stay then

- still a citizen of Italy, will probably take out papers here next year

- can't go back to leisurely life of Italy

Language - only real language Italian (speaks English only for business)

- reads English very easily

- has good speaking vocabulary but distinct accent

- used to speak and write German

- picked up Czeche-Slovakian when in that country

Occupation - while in school helped to support himself and family by newspaper writing and making blueprints

edited the weekly "Critica Sportiva" - begun in 1923

this his "first paper"

* copies to be found in library in Florence

- 1932-June 1934 edited "Il Gazzettino", which he founded, being the first Italian newspaper published in Oakland

- also contributes articles, without pay, to "Italia", occasionally

- now, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in the East Bay - carries on all correspondence with Italy

- also, directing editor of "Rivista Commerciale", monthly bulletin of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of the East Bay

(see copy attached, Vol. 1, No. 2, with his articles marked)

only Italian publication in East Bay

- unpaid advisor to all Italian organizations on publicity

makes contact for them with Oakland Tribune & Post-Enquirer

- assists James Guaragna in arranging program for Latin-American Broadcast (daily?) over KROW

writes all the advertising matter

program consists of popular music, folk songs, semi-classical orchestra and accordion

*- for 4 years was an electrical engineer in Italy

- during war reserve engineer - would say nothing more detailed

Married - Single (no time for a family)

Family

Occupation of father -

Education of parents -

Father died when ~~ix~~ 18

Mother and 3 brothers & 3 sisters live in Italy - he only one in US

Corresponds with family regularly

Occupation of brothers & sisters

1
The first of these is the fact that the
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No. 1 con.

Cultural

Relaxation & enjoyment - classically music and the opera
- sings above for own pleasure
- helps Americans interpret scores of operas
- used to sing in clubs

Literature - loves to read good modern books, like Bertramelli - academic
- read Greek & Latin classics in school

Clubs - Sons of Italy
- Italian-American Federation - on Publicity & Program committees

Travel - in Czech0-Slovakia 6 months
- other?

Philosophy - not what you can do, nor are that counts - have to have money for people to think you something
- dislikes the rush & bustle, but could not go back to quiet Italy
- 22,000 Italian in East Bay, 1/3 born here
little culture - laborers, low class
- I create my own job - did this in Chamber of Commerce
- says he is idealist, dreamer, but cannot make his living writing

Friends - knows only 50 in San Francisco, but these are the leaders

Would like to do - to write small polished sketches with strong emotion
- one episode with classical perfection of diction
- friends say his style like Bertramelli
- has a short story is going to send to Italy (1st from America)

- can write love stories, news, or technical articles

Note

Is working with promotion of celebration of Columbus in October
Secured \$1000. each from Oakland City Council & Alameda Board of Supervisors
Italian-American Federation is putting up \$2000.

3. Continued report of J. Curato.

Myself and family never went to School or received any Education. The education I now have I have learned in this country. I understand it is now compulsory to go to school since Mussolini got in power, which is a good thing for the country.

It is also compulsory to serve in the army for 18 months, and is necessary to sign with the government when you are 18 years old, and begin to serve at 20 years old. At this time you get fine cloths, etc. Our clothing while I was home were all home made. My pants use to last me for a year or more, made out of some kind of cloth that would stand up like a board. Couple of shirts & undershirt a year. Yes, I would like very much to go back for a visit to see my father and the rest of the family, but not to stay. I hope some time to make the trip if I can get enough money together, but to stay, for food, I could not after living in this country, although when I lived there I was happy and contented so I did not want to leave. I think my brother could come back if he could bring his wife & family with him, but as he is not a citizen of this country it would be pretty hard.

J. H. Bump

I.

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This subject was a young Italian fellow about twenty eight years old. He came with his parents to this country at the age of fourteen, having had a meagre schooling in music in Italy. From an early age he manifested a keen interest in classic music, but more especially in the works of the Modern.

Italians - Respighi, Scavallotti, etc. Never ~~being~~ quite ~~becoming~~ becoming musician enough to master the classics, he turned to jazz music as a source of ~~income~~ income as well as an expression of art. Oddly enough, his chosen instrument was trombone, instead of, as might be supposed, an accordion or guitar.

His schooling, which, up until the time he left Italy, had been almost religiously taken care of by his parents, became

2/ a negligible consideration when they arrived in America. His father got a job as a teamster, and he kept on with his music studies at home.

He began to play in jazz orchestras when he was about twenty one, but purely ~~for~~ for economic reasons. When I asked him what he thought about jazz music, ~~he~~ he shrugged his shoulders, and replied - "it is a ~~not~~ not art."

He is not ardently religious, but uses his religion as a recourse in time of need.

He has made a considerable amount of money at music, but has gambled most of it away at poker dice and lottery. The reason he gives for this is -

"Well, you know how it is?"
implying that he is addicted
to gambling in all forms.

At present he is unemployed,
which he expresses "I've got a
damn' cent", but withal, seems
to be cheerful enough, console
himself with the idea that it's
all "lots of boloney", and whether
he was making money or not,
he would never have any.

Mr. J. De Soto.

No. 12628
C. Perazich

199

Came from Piemonte province -
a village not far from Turin. His
father had been immigrated to
America several years before and
settled down on a farm in Sterling
Colorado. When John came to Colorado
he was a boy of 14. He had come
all alone from Italy with a tag
and address on his back. As
soon as he arrived in Sterling
he began to work on his
father's farm. They raised
sugar beets. Long hours of hard
labor prevented him from going
to night school where he
would be able to learn the
English language. He worked
there for 3 years and tiring of
the monotony of farm life John
moved to Denver over strenuous
objections of his father. (His
mother and brothers were still in
Italy. They came in United
States some years later). The
life in Denver was much
better. During day he worked
in an upholstery shop and
in the evenings went to school.
His chief interest was to learn
English. But there other features

of city life that appealed to him. Gambling was another profession that he began to learn alongside the upholstering trade. Still he was able to save some money and in 1925 came to Berkeley.

In Berkeley he got acquainted with many of his countrymen and being unable to find a job as an upholsterer he went to work for a friend of his at a fruit ranch near Sacramento.

In Sacramento Mr. De Soto married to an Italian girl and after a year returned to Berkeley where he settled permanently.

This time he got himself a job making chairs for theaters and installing them. He was quite successful at this trade for he soon became a small contractor and hired other men to help him. He earned considerable sum of money ~~bought~~ bought himself a car, was buying a home (on the installment plan). But with spirit of a typical ~~businessman~~ business man - to get rich quick - Mr. De Soto wanted to make big money. Stock market was very alluring at that time. Everybody was

getting rich the Bank of Italy
stock! So he invested all his
money in the stocks. At first
profits were coming in but the
desire to get rich was getting
even stronger. He played ~~margin~~
on margin. Then the crash
of 1929. He was hit hard but
still he had his job and was
getting some contracts. As the
depression also dragged in the
theater building industry his
contracts dwindled down to
nothing. He then went to
work for his old boss still
being able to make good wages.

In 1932 he lost the job and
was out of work until the
early part of 1934. During
this time he had lost his home
and car and for some time
been forced to apply for relief.

Recently he had been successful
in obtaining a job for an
oil company — (service station) —

Mr. De Soto is a very
intelligent young man. He
is not altogether happy about
his way of living but with the
shrug of his shoulders he
says "What can one do about it?"

JUL 27/34

Italian Age 45 Born in Italy (1st papers)
Works on farm in old country.
Married Wife & 2 children in Italy
Occupation Vegetable route.
Lives in Oakland

REMARKS.

Came to this country - like many of his countrymen - with the idea he could better himself. Started out by working at any kind of labor work, subsequently buying a small truck & building up a profitable truck garden route. Speaks broken English, but is interested in our cultural progress & seems to be an interesting student in our democratic ideals & principles.

Would classify as of "Average Intelligence."

When I was 10 years old, I got a job in a barber shop (where I had to sign a contract for one year) leaving that trade, and for which I received my board and a few Lyra's. my work was to clean the shop and wash the men's faces after shaving, and I also had to put in some work on the farm.

As a kid and up to the time I left home I used to get an occasional bath in the river during the summer time but never during the winter months. This is the fact of the whole family and my Father who is 80 years old I have never known him to ever take a bath. This might seem ridiculous but is true, and every one that I knew does the same as it seems to be a custom.

The Village that I lived in and where I was born, is about the size of Half Moon Bay in San Mateo Co. here, and my Father has never been away from home any further. The ^{the} next Village (which is about 15 miles away, away, but with all this the people are a happy lot and in good health).

I left my home 1914 for this country and have been here ever since, working at the trade (Barber) and now have my own shop. I am married (and have 2 children and live fairly well, but seldom any meat.

Two of my older brothers lived in this country for a few years, but have gone back to stay and the farming. I manage to send my Father a few dollars every 3- or 4 months, he is still working out for which he gets 500 Lyra's per year or perhaps less now on account of his age.

Biography of Mr. A. B. by M. Rixoli

Mr. A. B. was born in Arona province of Novara Italy. He is 36 years of age it is 5,5 tall; weight 140, brown eyes and dark hair.

I was born in Arona the year 1899; my father was a stone mason, my mother was a peasant; in my youth i went to the elementary school, but at the age of 14 i was send to Novara as an apprentice shoemaker; I didnt like the boss for wich I was working, but i liked to learn the trade and the life of the city. I worked there as apprentice for 3 years and the two years more as a working man. I was then 18 years of age and i was enlisted in the royal army, I was put in the 84 regiment of infantry. I was afraid that they would send me to the front, but before we could be trained the armistice was signed. I served in the army until 1920. On returning from the army i could finde any job, and i went to Marseille france. I remained there for 8 months and then I decided to come to New York. With the help of a sailor i engaged as member of the crew of a Norwegian ship and once we reached New York i deserted. In New York i soon finded job, but at the beginning it was arid for me because i could not speack inglish, but my boss was glad of me because i was master of the trade. I worked there for five years, and i saved some money, but i got tired and i wanted to change, and i came to Chicago. In Chicago i remained until

the stock market crash, in which i loosed good part of
my saving, and disgusted i came to San Francisco.
Here i finded job but i was not earning so much as
back east, and in 1931 i married, in 1932 i had a
son and in 1934 a dauter, now i work part time
and i barely earn enough to keep the family alive.

Interview: R. Pezzola
Professor of Accordion.

Born in Genoa, Italy in 1895. Came to America and settled in California in 1904. The following information was obtained from Professor Pezzola. He has five brothers all musicians on the accordion. Of the six brothers five are teachers of music on the accordion. Altho the accordion orginated in Italy and is known as an Italian instrument it has been much improved in America. The Piano accordion was first made in America (in San Francisco) and since then has been made throughout the world. The old accordion was an instrument for which no music was ever written; the players playing by ear. With the coming cof the piano accordion the teaching of the accordion began. Professor Caesar Pezzola, oldest brother of R. Pezzola started teaching thea accordion in 1920. The Pezzola brothers are said to be the earliest teachers of the accordion in the world.

The teaching of the accordion also brought into existence~~the~~ composing of music for the accordion. Professor Pezzola transposes music for the accordion. The Pezzola brothers have done much to popularize the accordions; the San Frnaciso classes having as many as 300 players. the teaching of this instrument and the composition of music for it is exclusively American as there are no teachers or composers in Italy. The popularity of the instrument in San Francisco and New York is due mainly to its supplementing an Orchestra.

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